#### BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

Passed at the fourth session, which was begun and - heid at the city of Richmond. in the State of Virginia, on Monday, the seventh day of December, A. D., 1863, and ended on Thursday, the eighteenth day of February, 1864.

CHAP. XXXIX .- An Act to aid any State in communicating, with, and perfecting records concerning its troops.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That upon the application of the Governor of any of the Confederate States, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, to grant passports and transportation to an officer of such State duly commissioned according to the law of said State, to communicate with its troops for such purposes, and at such times and places as shall be approved by the Secretary of War, and such officer shall be allowed to purchase for himself supplies from the commissary stores, on the same terms with officers of similar rank in the service of the Confederate States, and according to the regulations which govern them : Provided, Such supplies shall not exceed those which a colonel of the Con-· federate States is allowed to purchase: Provided. That these agents shall be charged with the duty of obtaining from the officers in command of companies, final statements of deceased soldiers to be filed in the Second Auditor's office, to facilitate the settlement of such claims.

Approved February 16, 1864.

CHAP XL - An Act making allowances to officers of the navy of the Confederate States. under certain circumstances, and to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the navy," approved March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the commissioned and warranted officers of the navy of the Confederate States on duty, are hereby allowed rations, quarters and fuel, or commutation therefor, as are now or may hereafter be allowed officers of the army, viz: To admirals, the same as generals; to vice-admiral-, the same as lieutenant-generals; to rear-admirals. the same as major generals; to commodores and captains, the same as brigadier generals ly felt, they continue to remain at home, hovand colonels; to commanders and first lieut nants, the same as lieutenant colonels and majors; to second lieutenants and lieutenants for the war, the same as captains and chaplains; to masters and passed midshipmen, the same as lieutenauts; and to officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, to naval constructors, and to boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers, the same as to the foregoing officers of the line of the navy with whom they have assimilated rank.

SEC. 2. That all the navy officers in the foregoing grades shall have the same privilege of purchasing commissary and quartermaster's stores, as are now, or may hereafter be, allowed to officers of the army. Approved February 16, 1864.

CHAP. XLII .- An Act to increase the com-

pensation of certain officers of the Treasury. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That hereafter the following salaries and compensation shall be paid to the several officers and clerks hereinafter named, instead of the sums now authorized by law: The treasurer of the Confederate States. four thousand dollars; the assistant treasurer at Charleston, four thousand dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury may divide depositaries of the treasury into classes, the commissions on which shall be limited as follows: In the first class, not to exceed four thousand dellars; in the second class, not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars; and in the third class, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars a year, according to the character of the duties required of them, and subject to the other conditions now imposed by law. Each clerk employed in the office of any assistant treasurer or depository, shall receive a salary, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, (not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars.)

SEC. 2. That the increase of salaries allowed to the clerks and employees of the Treasury Department, at Richmond, be, and the same is hereby extended, upon the same conditions, to the clerks and employees of the said Department, at Columbia, South Caro-

Approved February 16, 1864.

CHAP. XLIII .- An Act to amend "An act to regulate impressments," approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixtythree, and to repeal an act amendatory eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That in all cases where property is impressed for the use of the army or navy, or for other public use, under said act, the same shall be paid for at the time of above all, possessed said impressment, unless an appeal shall be taken from said valuation, as hereinatter provided, according to the valuation agreed upon between the parties, or ascertained by loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county; or parish to which the impressment may be made, in the manner and according to the regulations provided in the first, second, and third sections of the above recited act, or in ranks, whether militia officers, Justices of the the eighth section thereof, where it is ap-

plicable.

SEC. 2. Whenever the officer making the impressment of property, under the act hereby amended, shall believe that the appraisement is fair and just, he shall endorse his approval upon the appraisement, and make the spout .. payment accordingly; but if he shall believe that it is not fair and just, then he shall refuse to approve, and indorse the reasons of his refusal on the certificate, and shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the appraisers, by reporting the case to the commissioners appointed under said Act, to which this is an amendment, for their decision, whose judgment shall be final, and in the mean time, the property shall be held and appropriated by the officer impressing the same, who shall give a receipt therefor to the owner, who shall also have the right of appeal, as herein provided.

SEC 3. The said commissioners shall have power to summon and examine witnesses to enable them to fix the value of property impressed, which shall be a just compensation for the property so impressed, at the time and place of impressment, and when the com-

# THE DAILY CONFEDER

that reductions and gird attack on the

OLD SERIES, ? VOL. V.

missioners shall have fixed the value of property in cases of appeal, they shall furnish the owner and impressing officer with a statement of such value, which valuation by the commissioners shall be within three months from the time of impressment.

SEC. 4 That said commissioners shall be sworn, faithfully to discharge all their duties under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 5. That the tenth section of the act. to which this is an amendment, be stricken out, and the following inserted instead thereof: "No slave, laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain or provisions, shall be taken for public use without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity, and upon the order of the general commanding the department in which said farm or plantation is situated."

SEC. 6. That the act amendatory of fhe above recited act, approved April twentyseventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. and so much of the first section of said act as requires an affidavit to be made by the owner or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or held, or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 7. That no impressm nt shall be nade under this act, or the act to which this is amendatory, for the use or benefit of contractors with the government.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the impressing officer to enter an appeal from any decision of the localappraisers, under the seventh section of the act to which this is amendatory.

Approved February 16, 1864.

PITT COUNTY, June 11, 1864. Editors Confederate :- One of our brave and gatlant soldiers recently, whilst writing to a friend, suggested that history furnished no such example or precedent as that which is now presented by the militia officers of this State. They are a collection of mostly young and vigorous men, organized and commission. ed for the express purpose of leading their men to the field; and yet when the tug of war is at our very doors; when every man is needed at his post, and his absence is painfulnish something like it, yet I fear that it will not be considered very complimentary to our gallant Governor. The father of the great Frederic, was Frederic William. Gov. V in his speeches most laudably holds up as an en couraging illustration to his countryman, the heroism and masterly statesmanship of the son. I will say something about the father: I have often wondered why Gov. V. never did, for a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."

The character of this Prince (says Mr. Macaulay) was disfigured by the most odious vices, and his excentricities were such as had pever been seen outside of a madhouse. His taste for military promp and order became a mania. The ambition of the King was to form a brigade of giants. He ransacked every country in Europe for men above the ordinary stature. One huge Irishman cost him about \$8000. Well, after a while he got them form d and splendidly drilled. Such a collection of Goliahs were never seen before -Such disciplined troops were not to be found in any kingdom around him. How he delighted to see them drill, and compare them with the Liliputian soldiers of his brother potentates. But underneath of all this seeming happiness, there ever ran a current of the most restless anxiety-for fear that some one of the precious hoard "should be injused by gunpowder. Now for the parallel; Gov. V. don't care so much about size and stature. but his are surely giants in sound and titlea brigade of Generals, Colonels, Captains, Lieutenants, and one poor private, and he

with a pain in his bowels," and they present quite as ludicrous a figure as anything that the eccentric old Prince ever furnished

for the amusement of history.

But to be serious: Our soldiers can't understand why these things are so. The fathers, mothers and wives of the old North State are like the soldiers; it is inexplicable to them. And now how sad and sickening the spectacle, when not a breeze that blows from the " sacred soil of old Virginia," but is la en with grief, and lamentation and wailing is heard in almost every house. Husbands, sons, and brothers, are each day falling as bleeding sacrifices upon the altar of their country's good—fighting as men never fought—suffering as men never endured—while militia officers are staying at home; specula thereof, approved April twenty-seventh, ting trading and in every other way growing rich, in the same proportion as others suffer When the war first broke out and the militia were ordered to organize, these gentlemen were chosen on account of their external enthusiasm: they made rampant speeches, they,

> "The unconquerable will And study o revenge, immortal hate, With courage never to submit or yield, 'And what is else, not to be overcome Indeed they were " spiling for a fight, but it has all effervesced now, leaving only

the "insolence of office." Your course, Messrs Editors, in urging the necessity and justice of placing all men in the Peace or anybody else between 18 and 45, is highly commended. Even the exempts know and feel you are right, and do not defend nor advocate our nullification Legislature. In the language of the "self-made"-mark my prediction, before six months, they will go up

# WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. RALEIGH, JUNE 9, 1864. AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn f.r Wool, upon the following

terms, viz, One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed. Agents have been appoint change at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro'. Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately. I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the

N. C. Troops. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A. june 15-120-tljuly

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 16. 1864.

#### SALE OF FURNITURE AT EDGEWORTH

Female Seminary, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, COMMENGing on Tuesday June the 21st, all the School
Fixtures, House hold and Kitchen Furniture of
Edgeworth Female Seminary, consisting in part of
NINE PIANOS, [some of them choice instruments.] Harp, Melodeon, Guitars, Feather Beds,
Mattrasses, Bedswads, Bedding, Tables, Table.
Furniture, Chairs, Cooking and other Stoves.
Also, Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Wagons, Small
Carriage and Harness. We have an extensive

Philoso hical and Chemical Apparatus, some School Books, Sheet Music, Instruction Books for Piano and Guitar, Geographical, Geological, Chemical and Astronomical Mape and Charts, Oil Paints, Canvass, Brushes, &c.

All the above articles will be offered on the day spe ined unless disposed of before. This is a rare opportunity for persons to replenish their furni-ture. Our stock is very large in many articles. Another such will not probably be offered for sale during the war.
-119-d5t\* MOREHEAD & STERLING.

#### A TTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXA-BLE BONDS.

On TUESDAY, June 21st, at 12 M, the Assistant Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Columbia, S. C., at the Court House, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent.

Bonds of the Contederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.
CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers.

Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the

> C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

P: esiden 's Office, Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 8, 1864. AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI-A rectors of the Lockville Mining and Manu facturing Company, it was ordered that five per cent, of the Capital Stock of the Company be paid to the Treasurer by the 20th of the present month; twenty per cent. by the 1st of July next; tweny-five per cent. by the 1st day of August; twenty-five per cent. by the 1st September next and twenty-five per cent. by the 1st of October J. M. HECK, Sec'y and Treasurer. june 10-116-d12t

Important Sale of Skeet Iron at Auction. () N THURSDAY the 23d June, instant, in front of our Sales Room, we will sell 100 sheets of extra quallity of Sorghum Pan Iron, 30 inches wide, and from 4½ to 9 feet long, and about 3-16 inch thick. This Iron was advertised to be sold at Warrenton, N. C., some time since, but an interruption in transportation prevented its arrival

In addition to the above, we have some 50 sheets same quality, we will sell privately. It is believed that this is the only ot of Iron of the kind at this time in the Confederate States. CREECH & LITCHFORD. june 10-116-dtd

@100 Reward .-- Runaway from High Shoals Iron Works, slaves BILL GRIMES JIM JONES, BRENT and GEORGE, hired of Messrs. Kennedy & Ellison of Beaufort county. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in Jail.
HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.

june 9-115-d12t Iron, Lincoln County, N. C. RECEIVER'S SALE OF GOLD MINE THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

Property of R. F. Stockton, Sequestered PURSUANT to an order made by the Confederate Court for the District of South Carolina, I will sell and dispose of at public auction, on the fifth day of July next, at 11 o'clock a. m., before the Market House, in the town of Cheraw, S. C. all the right, title and interest of Robert F. Stockton in that very valuable property known as the

with the engines and machinery attached, and ab ut three hundred and twenty-eight acres of land on which -aid mine is situated. This valua ble prowerty lies in Chesterfield District, about forty miles from Cheraw, the head of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad. Terms of sale-Cash.

"BREWER GOLD MINE,"

Terms of sale—Cash.
S. J. TOWNSHND, Receiver.
Receiver Office Bennettsville, S. C., May 26th,
ju 1-108-d4w

QUARTER MA-TER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., RALEIGH, N. C., J. ne 1st, 1864. Straw! is urgently required to make bedding for the wounded soldiers at the

Hospitals of this Post. I appeal to all who have any or hand to bring it in immediately. They will not only perform a patriotic duty in alleviating the sufferings of our wounded veterans, but can secure ample compensation.

W. E. PEIRCE, Capt. & Post Q. M. june 1-109-d12t

# TAKEN UP.

spoken, rather slender built, and has slight scar over his left, and one under his right eye. He says he was brought off from Richmond some time in January last, by a Georgia Regiment.

Also, committed on the 14th of the same month, ANOTHER BOY, aged about 17 years, who says his name is Harry, and belongs to James I. Adison, of Columbia, S. C. Said boy is about 5 feet high, stout built, singus beard agion, and has arrest.

of Columbia, S. C. Said boy is about a feet nigh, stout built, ginger bread color, and has several spots or scars on his face, which he says was caused by sickness. He says he was taken from his owner's farm, 3 or 4 miles from Columbia, by the owner's farm, 5 or 2

26th S. C. Regiment.

The owners of said boys are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take then away, or they will be dealt with as the law WM. FIELDS, SHFF.

Kinston, N. C., June 3rd, 1864. Sheet Iron. HEET IRON, 3 16 inch thick, from 25 to 30

inches wide, from 6 to 9 feet long, suitable for Sorghum Boilers, for sale at SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO. North State Iron and Brass Works. Raleigh, June 10, 1864. TOB WORK

veatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

VERY FINE GOLD WATCH, NEARLY new. of Liverpool make, for sale at JNO. C. PALMER'S. july 15-120-14

# Candidates' Cards.

CRAVEN COUNTY. To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Craven

County. A T TH'S OLICITATIONS OF MANY
A friends, I offer myself a candidate for re-election to represent the county of Craven in the House
of Commons, in the next Legislature of North
Carolina. If elected, I will serve you to the best
of my ability, at all times guarding well your
interests.

T. H. GASKINS,
june 12-118 dte 1st Lt. Co. B, 67th Rgt. N C T

For the Sheriffalty of Craven.--We are authorized to announce, that ALEXANDER C. LATHAM is a candidate for re-election, to the nay 24-101-dtf.

We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
may 27-109-d10t

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE THOMAS J WHITAKER, a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff for the county june 2 109-dtf

Granville County....C. H. K. Taylor, for the Senate. Dr. P. W. YOUNG, MARK LANIER and Col. JAS. S. AMIS, for the House of Commons. The above ticket is recommended to the Voters of Granville county, to represent us in the n xt General Assembly.
june 3-110-d12t. MANY CITIZENS.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE Col. M. K. CRAWFORD, as a candidate for reelection to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne County. . ma. 31 107-dte.

WE are authorized and requested to announce JAMES ASHLEY THIGPEN, as a candidate for Sheriff of Pitt County at the en-suing election. ju 8-114-d2t\*

Po the Voters of Wayne County .-- In response to the solicitations of numerous friends. I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff. If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.
june 7-113-te DAVID MC'KINNIE.

To the Soldiers and Voters of Martin ounty.

AVING been repeatedly solicited by many friends in and out of the army, I have consented to announce investigas a candidate to represent the county of Martin in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. As to the policy of the country, I will simply state, that I believe the surest way to obtain a permanent and early peace, is for the people at home to support the Administration of the President, and to do all in their power to ameliorate the condition of the soldiers' families. Having, I trust, faithfully served my country in the field for the last three years, I flatter myself that I know something of a soldier's lie, and that I feel for him an interest that no one el e can feel who has not borne with him his t ils and privations. His interest is the interest of our common country. I am a Vance man and am "tooth and toe nail" opposed to Holden. I will simply add, that if elected to the position, it is not my intention to leave the army, and during the time not spent in the Legislative Ilalls, I will be found, as in duty bound with my gallant Regiment, sharing with them the fortunes of war. If elected, the interest of both citizens and soldiers shall be served to the best of my ability. If not, I cheerfully abide their decis-

Very Respectfully, CHAS. W. KNIGHT, Lieut Col. 31st N. C. T. Baitle Ground, Gaines' Mill, Va. June 9, 1864.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Wilson I AVING BEEN STRONGLY SOL CITED by many of the leading citizens of Wil-son and Edgecombe, I take this method to an-nounce myself as a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. I was born and raised among you, and a flatter myself that my past and present course of life and public sentiments are somewhat known to you; and should you onor me with your comidence, by electing me one of your representatives, my future conduct shall be in accordance with my past professions and actions. I feel a deep interest in our struggle for independence, and heartly endorse the measures that have been adopted for its accomplishment. Beli-ving that our rulers are actuated by pure and patriotic motives, I am in favor of constantly manifesting to them our high appreciation of their labors, and cheering and sustaining them when bad men abuse and villify them, and seek to undermine our confidence in their integrity and patriotism. I am in favor of making ample provisions for the soldiers and soldier's families, believing it a high public duty to provide by suitable legislation for every necessary want, so as to relieve the minds of our brave defenders from all care and anxiety on account of

their support and comfort. LARRY D. FARMER. Wilson, N. June 3, 1864. Tohnston County .- .- We are authorized and requested to announce the following genelemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General

For the Senate-THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons-W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH. This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the eltizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentle-nen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace June 3 110 dtc.

and honorable peace To the Voters of Catawba County. FELLOW CITIZENS AND BROTHER SOLDIERS :- By the request of many friends, snnounce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Catawba county. It is well known that I have been a soldier for nearly two years; and should I be elected, and escape the dangers of this sum-A Lenoir county, on the 7th of May last, a NEGRO BOY, aged about 11 years, who says his name is Dick, and that he belongs to Lieut. John Sweeny of Bichmond, Va. Said boy is very quick spoken, rather slender built, and has slight agent.

A private in Co. D. Mallett's Battaflon, lately assigned to Co. I, 49th N. C. Regiment. june 15-25-w6t\*

For the Senate. To the Citizens and Soldiers of the Counties Washington and Martin, comparing the Eighth Senatorial District of North Carolina:

FELLOW CITIZENS: At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re election, to represent you in the State Senate in the next Legislature. Should you again honor me with your suffrages, and elect me, I can only promise to make you a faithful and true representative; to serve you and the State to the best of my ability, and on all occasions to be in my place, carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State, and my constituents, as far as it is in my power.
Having heard of no charges being made against

my past official conduct. a your representative; and my opinions and acti as on this war being so well known to you all, that I deem it chirely unnocessary to say more; and therefore content myself with leaving it to you, the voters, to decide myself with leav ng it was you may think best.
Yours respectfully,
JOS. G. CARRAWAY.

BLANKS Executed with neatness and spatch at THIS OFFICE.

VOL. I-No. 121.

Candidates' (ards.

Granville County. WE are authorized to announce Dr. P. W. YOUNG, of the army of Northern Virginia, as a capdidate for a seat in the Home of Commons to represent the people of Granville in our next Legislature. He will support Governor Vance for re-election as Governor for the hext

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND RF. FUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY. W E are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons. ma 10-89-dtw&wte

WE are authorized and requested to approunce B. F. MORTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons, from Alamance county. in the next Legislature. june 7-113-d6t&w4t

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, (of Wilson.) as a candidate to represent Edgecombe and Wilson counties, in the House of Commons, of the next General Assembly. may 2-82-d16t\*

GRANVILLE.

In complyance with Solicitations I cant not disregard, I announce to the voters of Granville, that my name is before them for elec-tion to a seat in the Commons branch of the next Legislature, and that I solicit their votes. Although I am a Conservative (though not an ultraist) I shall make no party pledges, as I consider it the duty of a legislator to legislate with an eye to the honor and welfare of the State and the best interests of the people; and not to the wishes of a party.

RICHARD W. HARRIS.

june 14 119-5t\* FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. To the Voters of Craven County, N. C. GENTLEMEN :- At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should I be ored-with a majority of your suffrages, I can

only promise to serve you to the hest of my ability, carefully guarding the interest and honor of the good old North State and my constituents The course that I have pursued relative to this war and Southern independence, being so well known throughout the entire population of Craven county, I deem it entirely unnecessary to say any thing upon that subject. But being in the service of my country and not having an opportunity of visiting the voters of the county, I will merely say to them, that I expect to vote, as I have voted aforetime, for Z. B. Vance for Governor. I deem it unnecessary to say more.

Very respectfully, your obt. servt.

June 1st, 1864. Wanted, a Situation as a Teacher. WISH to obtain a situation as a Teacher, either of a public or private school. I am a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and have had some experience in teaching.

References—The Faculty of the University;
Hon. W. H. Battle, Chapel Hill; J. Buxton Williams, Esq., Warrenton.

Address EDWARD HINES,
june 119-3taw 2w\* Raleigh, N. (

Raleigh, N. C. OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE TRENTY -SEVENTH SESSION WILL 1864, and continue twenty weeks. Instruction is given in every department. The School of Fine Arts (which was suspended during last session) will be in charge of Miss MARY LEFTWICH, a southern lady of largo experience and superior qualifications.

Tuition in each school, Board in advance, Each student is expected to furnish her own candles and towels and a pair of sheets. As the number of borrders is limited, those de-

siring admission should make immediate applica-tion.

J. H. MILLS. ju 11-117-d12t Oxford, N. C. Biblical Recorder copy 4 weeks.

\$500 Reward

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 1st inst , THREE NEGRO BOYS; the cldest, JIM, is 23 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, of a copper color, a bold, impudent, swaggering air; had on when he lett a black wool hat, dark copperas-colored cotton pants, olddark plaid cassimere coat, new shirt and

TOM, sixteen years of age, light copper color, five feet five or six inches high, sharp featured, quite intelligent, and having been with the army, has something of a military air in his address; had on when he leit, a black slouch hat, gray roundabout, white woolen pants well worn, new shirt, and was either barefooted or had on a very inferior pair of shoes

ALBERT, eighteen years of age, ebony color, stout built, five feet four or, five inches high; had on when he left, an old black slouch hat, new shirt, blue navy cloth pants well worn, barefooted. and rather of a sullen look.

These negroes were purchased a few weeks since in Augusta, Ga. Jim and Tom having been connected with the army, are evidently end ing to either make their way to the army of Virginia, or to get within the Yankee lines: Five hundred dollars reward will be given for their delivery in Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., or one hundred dollars a head for their capture and confinement in any jail wh re I may get them.
C. P. CULVER.
Shelby, N. C. June 3, 1864.
116-d6t

Raleight papers please insert one week and send

STATE NORTH CAROLINA, SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, May 25, 1964. ) PRESH BREF WANTED .-- I wish to purchase TEN LIVE BEEVES, to furnish the Hospitals for the relief of the sick and wounded orth Carolina soldiers. Persons who can possibly spare any are requested to communicate with me without delay. THOS. D. HOGG.

FINE BLACK TEA FOR SALE At the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAY WOOD. June 14, 1864.

PLEDMONT SPRINGS, BURKE CO., N. C. THESE EPRINGS WILL BE OPEN FOR THE reception of visitors the 1st of July. Terms of board will be published in due time. A good and comfortable four horse Stage will leave Morganton on the arrival of the passenger train from Salisbury, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. During the months of July, August and September, it will leave Morganton daily.

PROPRIETCR.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDER-Office in the Court House on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week to settle of el lins against the county.
JNO. F. HUTCHINS,

The Second Session (1864) of this Institu-tion, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and

june 11-118 det

niormation apply to

Maj. Wu. M. GORDON, ma. 17 95-d3m NOTICE.

Trustee.

of Plantation Iron. We will pay the bighest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron.

HECK, BRODIE & CO. Raleigh, april 14, '64 dtf.

# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THRES COLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage distinct and Oblivaries will be charged as advertisements?

JOB WORK of every description will be scuted at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

> Mr. Holden's Opinion of Mes-KALEIDESCOPIC VIEWS.

HENRY CLAY. PRO. "If Henry Clay is elected-

"We shall have a dishonest man. "We shall have a man who does not respect the

"We shall have a man of bad passions and rerengeful temper, "We shall have a man charged with the murder

. We shall have a man charged with two perju-

ries, "We shall have a swearer and a gambler. Raleigh Standard, October 20, 1844

· CONTRA. "He'was a most commanding prator, chivalrous and manly in his hearing, devoted alike to his country and his friends, and patriotic, as we believe, in his purposes and motives as a public man. If he erred, we believe he erred honestly.

"No waning of fire; no paling of ray; But rising, still rising, as passing away; Fam'd gallant Eagle, thou'rt buried in light, God speed thee to heaven, lost star of our night."

Releigh Standard, July 3d and 7th, 1852.

CON. "We dare Gov. Graham to meet Mr. Shepard before the people of the West "- Standard, May

MR. GRAHAM.

"The truth is, Gov. Graham's principles and conduct cannot be successfully defended. "M m. A. Graham sees the current running against him, and he is alarmed; and he is determined in his desperation to play the demagogue. for a month, that he may be Governor for two

years longer."-Standard, May 27th, 1864. "Many whige are disgusted with the conduct of Governor Graham and his little and lo attacks on Mr. Shephard and his cowardly fears of meeting him before the people. - Standard, June 24th,

And is this indeed Wm. A. Graham? If Gov. Graham does not know this plain fact, he is too ignorant to be Governor .- S'andard, July 1st,

MESSRS. BADGER AND STEPHENS. CON.

"This is the laguage of A. H. Stephens, well known as a whig champion in the South; and we have no hesitation in saying, that it is stronger against slavery in the abstract, than any thing ever uttered by L. wis Cass. The truth is Gov. Cass is sounder this day upon the question of slavery, than many Southern Whige; and we would trust him on this subject long before we would Mr. Senstor Badger or the Hon. A. H. Stephens .- Standard, October 4th; 1848.

MR. BOYDEN.

PRO. The sneer by the Confederate at Mr. Boyden, on account of his nativity, is as contemptible as it is malicious. Mr. Boyden has been for forty years a. citizen of this State. All his sympathies, all his affections, all his interests are with the State of his adoption—and he is as true to North Carolina as any native born son she has, - Standard, May,

"Nathaniel Boyden has taken sides with the public enemy, and his vote as given is calculated, as far as such act can do it to disgrace North Carolina in the eves of the world." speaking to the Releigh Register) have the hardiho d to whitewash Nathaniel B. yden, by compar-ing him with patriots. Nathaniel Boyden, who votes in Congress with abolitionists and tories of the blackest stam." - Raleigh Standard Jan'y 19th,

"And still in the House of Representatives, such men as Boyden, and Giddings, and Tonkins, and Tuck, are triffing away precious time with their silly and tressenable speeches"—Raleigh. Standard, Feb'y 2d, 1848.

MR. E G READE

PRO. "The labored attack of the Confederate on Mr. Senator Reade will glance innocuous from the se-curely mailed reputation of that gentleman. Mr. Reade has spoken for his State among his peers in the Senate, as no other member from North Carolina has spoken since the government was founded .- Standard, May, 1864.

" Mr. Reade is a a smart man in a small way. This oily and unscrupulous demagogue may flour-ish for a season, but the day of retribution will surely come."—Raleigh Standard, July 23, 1856. "So if Mr. Brocks had told Mr. Reade of his intention, he would have sneaked to Mr. Sumner and informed him of the fact. His vote shows that he would have done so Mr. Reade joins hands with these men and aids them in this blow thus aimed at a sister Southern State. . He evinces his sympathses by his vote; and his sympathics show that his heart is not in the right place. Ho has misrepresented his constituents and disgraced himself. He stands exposed by his own deliberate act to the scorn and contempt of all honor

"This faithless representative and sympathizer with abolitionists, is one of the leaders of the Know nothings of North Carolina."-Raleigh Standard, July 23, & 30th, 1856. GOV VANCE.

CON. "Gow Vance was no doubt under pledges to President Davis, and the next thing was his pro-clamation of September in relation to the peace meetings. He seemed to labor under the conviction that a large portion of our people were disloyal—that they were concerting plans to resist the laws or to second from the gavernment, and that it was his especial business to lec-ture them, and threaten them, and thus control them and save them from themselves. A herculean

undertaking, truly. for a "young Governor."

Ral. Standard, June 10, 1864. PRO. "When the Georgia mob assailed our office on the 9th of September, the proclamation of Gov. Vance, and the following Editorial article were in type, preparatory to the publication of the paper next day. The proclamation and the Editorial were "knocked into pi." But we found the copy of the latter, and now lay it before our readers as it, was originally prepared. Strange that a body of men should cheer the author of the

proclamation, and then mob THE EDITOR WHO ENDORSED 17."-Rul. Standard, Oct. 2, 1863. MR. W. W. HAMPION.

"But Mr. Hampton who is a stupid, uninformed person, and inexpable of comprehending either a long sent-nee or a contingency, or even a state-ment in an argument, would have the public believe that we rushed into his presence, wear the us."- Roleigh Standard, May, 1864.

PRO. "The meeting held at Wilkesborough on the 7th, was largely attended. W. W. Hampton presided.

The resolutions take strong grounds for peace on a just and proper basis.

It will not do to say that W. W. Hampton. Dr. Calloway, Calvin J. Cowles, Rev. S. P. Smith, with the balance of the committee and the people present, are not true to the South. They are as true men as the State contains."-Standard, Ang. 19th, 1863.

#### THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

#### Local Defence.

Since Pope came from the far off forests of Minnesota, where he had been-engaged in the genial occupation of civilizing to death and extermination the remnant of the aboriginies who hunt buffalo on the frontier, to make a raid on Staunton and the Military School at Lexington; and Crook, through some devious and crooked by-paths out of the Rocky, or Stony, or some other Mountain, the Alleghanies, or at least the Blue Ridge, has pushed to join Pope; who knows whether these very two may not come farther, in order to cut the locks and dams of the slack water navigation of the Roanoke-the Canal between Weldon and Halifax-and what is of more importance, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and eventually reach this place .--Or, whether some other raider from out of the bowels of the hills in North Georgia may not strike a beeline by way of Fayetteville, cut the communication between that place and the Coalfields, and subsisting in that fruitful country on what they find, shall not make their way hither. The danger of a raid here, is not so imminent as it was; but is much more likely than many suppose. Not so imminent, for Major Gen. R. F. Hoke, the "military despot," with Ransom the brilliant leader of the most gallant charge of the war, in the regular style of the Georgia mob, have "knocked into pi " all the preconceived arrangements for a raid on this place; and left what was then a certainty now a matter of agreeable doubt. Nevertheless, it is wise to be cautious in time; and the prudent resolve of this community to prepare for defence, is worthy of the projectors and participants, and should secure the joint action of all. There will be points of difference in the details of organizing for this defence; but in the general object, no one refuses to concur.

of citizens who wish to take a part, but would like to choose the place of service. Those not liable to Home Guard service, have volunteered an enrolment under officers to be appointed by Gen. Gatlin; and in point of age and merit, this will be probably the veteran corps. Then follow the Home Guard proper, of which we have nothing to say. There is a third classexempts from military service by act of Congress, but probably liable to the State law, in the event of actual invasion. This last class contains many persons, and we are one of them, who de not wish to die in the ranks of the Home Guard. And if we could have obtained a hearing the other night, it was our purpose to state to those persons, how we and they could gratify our inclinations, and help the common object. But when we would ask a question of one man. another would answer; and then some would applaud. Those who applauded, are they who are fond of our society; who find it pleasant to be in respectable company, like ours, and wanted us, like themselves, to be a Heme Guard. Then there were others, who would protest with profound sorrow, and would manifest energy against the whole proceeding. And the chairman, who is Colonel of the Home Guard. seemed to consider our aversion to that organization, a personal offense to him; as though a man must go in and fight, and not be permitted to select his comrades or his commanders-all this too, by the "people's friends."

As we understand, there are several classes

Now, we have one word to say to the Mayor of Raleigh. In his official intercourse with us, he will be struck with the fact that we have clear-rules of independent action : We are awed neither by man nor office: and we exercise our personal rights with the spirit of a freeman. Whenever he can adapt himself to this our habit, our intercourse may become more agreeable. It is a very great error in this community, which supposes a man to be disorderly who ventures an opposition to a prescribed action-They constitute the disorderly, who by useless exhibitions of anger, or more silly deprecations of excitement, stir a commetion. In this matter we feel conscious of having exercised an undoubted right of action, and of having done so in such manner as to have injured no one. For, suppose we had stated rightly, as to Col. Harrison's having proposed to surrender the town? it did not necessarily impugn his courage or his patriotism, but only his judgment. And will it be said that this officer of the home. guard, is out of reach of such suggestion, when Gen. Braxton Bragg, Johnston, Beauregard and Lee are criticised on these streets from day to day, and their battles fought for them from hour to hour! If any one has cause of complaint, we have: not of the rude and boisterous demonstrations made by a few; for that with us was held in proper contempt. It made no more impression than the hissing of a flock of geese. But we had cause of complaint that we could not, without the production of a ludicrous excitement, start a plan for the satisfaction of those who, like ourselves, were indisposed to a particular location, and wished to be placed elsewhere; and that too at a public meeting, where free and fair discussion was implied by the terms of

As the Confederate newspaper is less touchy and less excitable, we will proceed to do now. what we intended, if we had been treated with ordinary courtesy, to have done then; and that was to propose an amendment to Gov. Bragg's proposition, to this effect: That all exempts by the law of Congress who feel so disposed, may waive their exemption temporarily, for the occasion of "local defence," and enrol under Col. Mallett, the commandant

of the post; who will assign officers to our command. We will guarantee that such service volunteered to the War Department, will be accepted; and that experienced military officers will be furnished us. Let us, then, details, exempts, clerks, printers, preachers and others, not of the first class, (General Gatlin's boys) eprol ourselves, and as Major General D. H. Hill says, "do it quick." The enemy may be at Fayetteville even now; and it is only a thousand miles from there here, by the stage road. Come, there is no profession so pleasant as the military. Pulchrum que mori succerrit in armis. "How beautiful it is to die in arms."

By the by, after all, it was refreshing to see in that meeting so large a number of citizens, and of all branches of business-old men, the fathers of the city who hardly ever go out of nights, and the youths in their bloom and freshness, whose mothers scarcely know when they are not out. It was a goodly sight, that; that there is yet enough of the milk of human kindnes not yet run dry, to nonrish harmony and accord for the defense of the city. Raleigh must be defended: and since we have neither Gen. Hoke, por Ransom, por any other despet left, why we must do it ourselves.

In the mean time, we will say one word to all raiders, and all disposed to raid: If thieving be what you want, Raleigh is no place to come to. The Quartermaster has distributed his stores, and the other stores haven't clothes enough to supply the symmer wants of one family. And subsistence, let any one look at the rats about town, lean to behold. There is nothing here rotund, but the Frogs; and they are swelled not fat; they feed on air, and are puffed. One disaster to Gen. Lee, and they shrink to dry skin. There is nothing upon the face of this earth in Raleigh for a raider to come after; not even the blockade brandy to revive depression; for Gov. Vauce never sets any more out, since they told on him.

If no one joins us, we shall volunteer alone to Gen. Holmes and Col. Mallett, and bid farewell to the Home Guard. Music-"Good bye, Betsey."

#### The Everitt Letter.

We see by the State Journal, and we hear from persons in this place, that Mr. James H. Everitt denies the authenticity of the letter to Mr. Holden which we published a day or two since; and that he even pronounces it to be a forgery. We had no purpose to do Mr. Everitt a wrong, and should be glad to have him clear his skirts of this matter, for he is an associate at the bar who, in common with ourself, has taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government.

It is now due to truth to state the circumstances under which this letter was furnished to the public: At the time when it was to be transmitted, it was taken, as we were informed by Mr. Needham Smith, to Mr. Powell, his friend, with the request that Mr. Powell would enclose the four dollars for the Weekly Standard, and then seal and forward the letter. The address of the letter, the signature, and the heavily underscored portion which we italicised, attracted Mr. Powell's attention-he could not help seeing the language, and thus discovered the disloyal contents; and thereupon, as we were told, he took the letter to the Post Master, as the officer of the Government through whose hands it was to pass; and he also showed it to Mr. Strong, the District Attorney; and upon consultation, a copy was determined to be sent to the Government at Richmond, and another was kept by the Post Master, and the original, with the enclosure, mailed to Mr. Holden. When the Post Master furnished us the copy which we published, it was commonly known in the town of Goldsboro', and we had the opinion of some of the best citizens there. that it ought to be published.

Now, the matter is reduced by the statement of Mr. Everitt to a very narrow compass: Mr. Powell will certify to the letter having been placed in his hands. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Strong will unquestionably sustain the statement of Mr. Powell as to his action in the matter, and perhaps these gentlemen will speak to the hand writing. But at all events, so soon as it is shown that Mr. Needham Smith placed the original, of which ours was a copy, in Mr. Powell's hands, it becomes Mr. Smith to furnish the explanation, if Mr. Everitt pronounces it a forgery. The public will thus see that the lette, came to us legitimately for the purpose of publication-having been in the hands of the Government for some time-and we trust the several gentlemen will put the matter at rest.

And if Mr. Holden will show that no letter of this kind, purporting to come from Mr. James H. Everritt, was ever received by him; if he will furnish the original which enclosed the four dollars and ordered the Weekly for Needham Smith, and if it differs from the copy which we have published, he will stand acquitted. Otherwise, whether the original be genuine from Mr. Everritt or not, Mr. Holden's position will not be changed. LET THE TRUTH COME!

OUR VICTORY IN TRANS-MISSISSIPPI .- A private letter from Gen. E. Kirby Smith, to a friend in Lynchburg, dated Camden, Ark., May 5,

"We have just had one of the most successful and brilliant campaigns of the war, lasting only 50 days. With - men we have defeated 50,000, in three general engagements and several minor battles, marched 500 miles, fought in Louisiana and Arkansas, killed and captured 14,000 of the enemy, taken 35 pieces of artillery, and 1200 wagons, &c. None of, my staff were hurt. Cunningham, Jones, Trevet and myself had horses shot under us."

CONVALESCING. -- Gen. Longstreet is expected to report for duty in eight or ten days. All the private accounts we have from Gen. Lane are encouraging. His brother and Aid, Lieut Oscar Lane, who lost his leg and some toes of the other foot, has had to undergo. two amputations of the left leg, but we are glad to learn is doing well.

S. KING CITAL TOHT CAPETERS TARE

#### Lieut. Gen. Polk.

As the sea first begins to foam and fret, Then higher swells higher, and higher yet; Till at last so high the billows rise, They seem to bid defiance to the skies.

We feel the full impression of the above picture, as the waves of grief and sornow, social and national, rise and swell on every side. Many a noble private soldier, nameless and unhistoric, has vielded life for country in consecration of the cause; many a gallant officer, subordinate in rank but equal in soul to the proudest and best, have fallen and perished. Generals and Commanders have led to death, and leading died, shedding holy lustre on the cause by the nobility of the sacrifice. Of this last, is he to whom our tribute is now paid. Lieut. Gen: LEONIDAS POLK is recorded among the dead. "I have said ye, are gods, and ve are all children of the Most High; but ve shall die like men and fall like one of the Princes." In proud and chivalrous genealogy, in lefty intellect, in sterling courage, in sublime patriotism, he was indeed a god, in the meaning of the text-commanding the admiration of his country, and occupying one of her most distinguished posts. In truth, too, was he a "Child of the Most High." Ordained to be a minister of the Church, and consecrated a Bishop of her diocese, he illustrated by his religious walk and conversation, the sacred Episcopal office. And when he cast aside, in emulation of the christian warrior of the early days of the church, the priestly robe for the soldier's armor, the whole nation felt the thrill of satisfaction in a noble and unselfish impulse; and the heart of the people followed his fortunes with reverent affection, and intense sympathy and anxiety. And he has died like a man. Stricken with the fatal shot that knows no distinction, he yielded to the mortal blow; and died-"fallen like one of the princes"-on the field of battle, in the service of a glorious cause, in the maintenance of religious freedom-in the defence of country.

We leave to other hands to write the eulogy of Gen. Polk. No event of the war has inspired more general sorrow. The nation has been called to mourn no greater loss. Fitter pens will inscribe his fame to posterity, and an enduring monument will perpetuate his virtues and his example.

#### From the Richmond Sentinel.

The following paper was adopted by the House of Representatives in the night session of Friday. As a calm and elevated, but vigorous presentation of the facts which explain our connection with the pending war-as a frank but manly declaration of our desire for peace and our readiness to conclude it-as a valiant, but unboastful declaration of our ability to maintain the war, if the enemy shall prove unwilling for peace-and as an expression of our resolute determination to die rather than be conquered, and of our humble reliance on the continued favor of Heaven-this manifesto of Congress, cannot be without a marked effect. Inspired by a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, and acknowledging a responsibility to the sentiment of humanity and justice, and an obligation to pay due regard to the peace of the world and the interests of commerce, the declaration of Congress will everwhere appeal to kindred ideas, and, it is to hoped, will tend to secure a becoming response. At least the world shall know, and his ory shall record, that if other nations are delinquent in their duties to us, we have done no harm to them; and that if humanity is outraged and the peace of the world broken, in the very blaze of civilization and in the presence of timid or listless nations, the people of the Confederate States are innocent. It is not improper to add, trat the manifesto is the production the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia. As the unamended utterance of one of his reputation, position, and distinguished public service, it will possess additional weight and value from the authority of his name:

Joint resolution declaring the dispositions, principles and purposes of the Confederate States in relation to the existing war with the United

WHEREAS, it is due to the great cause of human ity and civilization, and especially to the heroicsacrifices of their gallant army in the field, that no means, consistent with a proper self-respect and the approved usages of nations, should be omitted by the Confederate States to enlighten the public opinion of the world with regard to the true character of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and purpose by which they are actuated; therefore

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate
States of America, That the following manifesto be issued in their name and by their authority, and that the President be requested to cause copies thereof to be transmitted to our commissioners abroad, to the end that the same may be laid before foreign Governments.

MANIFESTO OF THE CONGRESS OF THECONFED-ERATE STATES OF AMERICA RELATIVE TO THE EXISTING WAR WITH THE UNITED

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acknowledging their responsibility to the opinion of the civilized world, to the great law of Christian philanthropy and to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, for the part they have been compelled to bear in the sad spectacle of war and carnage which this continent has, for the last three years, exhibited to the eyes of afflicted humanity. deems the present a fitting occasion to declare the principles, the sentiments and the purposes by which they have been and are still

actuated. They have ever deeply deplored the necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defence of their rights and of the free institutions derived from their ancestors; and there is nothing they more ardently desire than peace, whenever their enemy, by ceasing from the unhallowed war waged upon them, shall permit them to enjoy in peace the sheltering protections of those hereditary rights and of those cherished institutions. The series of successes with which it has pleased Almighty God, in so signal a manner, to bless our arms on almost every point of our invaded borders since the opening of the present campaign, enables us to profess this desire of peace in the interest of civilization and humanity, without danger of baving our motives misinterpreted, or of the declaration being ascribed to any unmanly sentiment or any distrust of our ability fully to maintain our cause. The repeated and disastrous checks, foreshadowing ultimate discomfiture, which their gigantic army, directed against the capital of the Confederacy, has already met with, are but a continuation of the some providential successes for us. We do not refer to these successes in any spirit of vain boasting, but in human acknowlegment of that

Almighty protection which has vouchsafed and granted them.

The world must now see that eight millions of people, inhabiting so extensive a territory. with such varied resources and such numerous facilities for defence as the benignant bounty of nature has bestowed upon us, and animated with one spirit to encounter every privation and sacrifice of ease, of health, of property, of life itself, rather than be degraded from the condition of free and independent States into which they were born, can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries themselves begin to feel that humanity has bled long enough; that tears and blood and treasure enough have been expended in a bootless undertaking, covering their own land, no less than ours, with a pall of mourning, and exposing them far more than ourselves to the catastrophe of financial exhaustion and bank. ruptcy, not to speak of the loss of their liberties by the despotism engendered in an aggressive warfare upon the liberties of another and kindred people? Will they be willing, by a longer perseverance in a vain and hopeless contest, to make this continent, which they so long boasted to be the chosen abode of liberty and self-government, of peace and a high civilization, the theatre of the most causeless and prodigal effusion of blood which the world has ever seen, of a virtual relapse into the barbarism of the ruder ages. and of the destruction of constitutional freedom by the lawlessness of usurped power?

These are questions which our adversaries will decide for themselves. We desire to stand acquitted before the tribunal of the world, as well as in the eves of omniscient justice, of any responsibility for the origin or prolongation of a war as contrary to the spirit of the age as to the traditions and acknowledged maxims of the political system of

On this continent, whatever opinions may have prevailed elsewhere, it has ever been held and acknowledged by all parties, that government, to be lawful, must be found on the consent of the governed. We were forced to dissolve our federal connection with our former associates by their aggressions on the fundamental principles of our compact of union with them, and in doing so, we exercised a right consecrated in the great charter of American liberty-the right of a free people, when a government proves destructive of the ends for which it was established, to recur to original principles and to institute new guards for their security. The separate in. dependence of the States, as sovereign and co-equal members of the Federal Union, had never been surrendered; and the pretension of applying to independent communities, so constituted and organized, the ordinary rules for coercing and reducing rebellious subjects to obedience, was a solecism in terms, as well as an outrage on the principles of public

The war made upon the Confederate States was, therefore, wholly one of aggression .-On our side, it has been strictly defensive.— Born free men, and the descendants of a gallant ancestry, we have no option but to stand up in defence of our invaded firesides, of our desecrated altars, of our violated liberties and birthright, and of the prescriptive institutions which guard and protect them. We have not interfered, nor do we wish, in any manner whatever, to interfere with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostility against us, or with the freest development of their destinies in any form of action or live of policy they may think proper to adopt for themselves. All we ask, is a like immunity for ourselves, and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of "life. liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all the par-

ties to the social compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which requires adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing and are still willing to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of equity, and manly frankness,-Strong in the persuasion of the justice of our cause, in the gallant devotion of our citizensoldiers, and of the whole body of our people and above all in the gracious protection of Heaven, we are not afraid to avow a sicere desire for peace on terms consistent with our honor and the permanent security of our rights, and an earnest aspiration to see the world once more restored to the beneficent pursuits of industry and of mutual intercourse and exchanges, so essential to its wellbeing, and which have been so gravely interrupted by the existence of this unnatural

war in America. But if our adversaries, or those whom they have placed in authority, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, steeled against the dictates of both prudence and humanity by a presumptuous and delusive confidence in their own humbers, or those of their black and foreign mercenaries, shall determine upon an indeficite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so ruinous to themselves and so injurious to the

interests and repose of mankind. For ourselves, we have no fear of the result. The wildest picture ever drawn of a disordered imagination comes short of the extravagance which could dream of the conquest of eight millions of people, resolved with one mind "to die freemen rather than live slaves," and forewarned by the savage and exterminating spirit in which this war has been waged upon them, and by the mad avowals of its patrons and supporters, of the worse than Egyptian bondage that awaits them in the event of their subjugation.

With these declarations of our dispositions, our principles, and our purposes, we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of Heaven,

# BALDWIN, June 11th.

To Gen. S. Cooper: The battle of Tishomingo Creek, fought yesterday by Major General Forrest, is one of the most signal victories of the war for the forces engaged.

The secured results on the field, so far, are two hundred prisoners, twelve pieces of artillery, one hundred and fifty wagons, mostly loaded, and more still coming in. Most of the agnifials were ridden off by the enemy. The route was complete. Our force-less

than one fourth-are in close and vigorous Our loss, so far, will not exceed four hun-

dred in killed and wounded. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the gallant Forrest and his brave command, S. D. LEE, Major Gen.

OKALONA, via Mobile, June 13. Gen. Forrest reports from Salem, on the 11th, that he had scattered the forces of the enemy, and was still pursuing them. The loss of the enemy, so far, amounts to 2 000 killed and wounded and 1,000 prisoners, twenty pieces of artllery, and two hundred and fifty wagons and ambutances. The ront is complete. S. D. LEE, Major Gen. -

For the Confederate.

Messrs. Editors :- Ever since the criticisms of the Hon. Messrs Orr, Wigfall and Foote, on the military capacity of Gen. Bragg, I cannot help considering how much the country must have lost in the election which these gentlemen have made, of a civil, instead of a military position. They are so able in their exposition of Gen. Bragg's qualifications as a commander, it occurs to me, that each and all of them must be endowed with the highest order of military genius. Nor can I help asking myself why men, so well formed for war, prefer hurling against our own leaders, "the paper bullets of the brain," to the marshaling of Confederate hosts on to glory and to victory. Ah, Messrs. E litors, may it not be the fact, that if Senators Orr and Wigfall occupied the place of Lee and Bragg, with Mr. Foote as main trumpeter to "sound the charge," Grant would, ere this, have been completely demolished, and our independence acknowledged by all the powers of the earth, the United States included. I cannot understand why those Honorable Gentlemen, possessed of such eminent military qualifications, allow their swords to remain rusting in their scabbards, and refuse our bleeding country the benefit of such vast acquirements in the field. Some evil disp sed persons might sug-

gest, that Gen. Bragg is, at least, willing to

give his life for our cause—that at Shiloh,

Perryville, Murireesboro' and Chickamauga,

the most malignant of his detractors did not

refuse the laurel to his brow; while at Look-

out Mountain he redeemed by his personal valor

Gen. Bragg and his Critics.

and a successful retreat, a reverse not half so disastrous as that sustained by the great and good Lee at Gettysburg. And such persons might also add, that it is much easier to fire blank cartridges on the floor of the Senate and House, and that it may be done with much more safety to the person, than to give a practical illustration of military ability on the field of battle. Just here it occurs to me, that the Honorable Senators specified, occupied high military positions in the beginning of the war. It is true that I have not been able to discover what page, as yet written, of our military

breach :

speak of "the battles, sieges, fortunes" that they have passed; "Of moving accidents by fleod and field, Of hair- readth scapes i' the imminent deadly

annals, that they have illustrated. Doubtless,

if their modesty would permit, they could

and it is to be regretted, that our chroniclers have not been able to get the particulars. But still the question will recur " Why did they quit the service?" Why did those men, so well qualified to criticise the military ability of Gen. Bragg, when they had an opportunity of doing us such service in the field, withdraw from it without any cause of complaint whatever? There is, it must be admitted, a remote possibility that we might have got along without their statesmanship; some other persons might have been secured to fill their places; but alas! as it is, what may we not have lost in the line military! As to the Honorable Henry S Foote, no man doubts his genius for war. No man at present in the army, or out of it, could equal him in sounding a charge, or beating a retreat -this last quality is conceded ever since his famous rencounter in the old U. S. Senate; and yet the honorable gentleman is a living exemplification of the adage "slander loves a shining mark." Not long ago I saw in the papers, I think even in the columns of the Examiner, this, or a similar paragraph: "The Hon. Henry S. Foote has gone over, bag and baggage, to the Yankees, it is said." Indeed the Hon. member referred to it lately in the House, and therefore was opposed to hasty action in the case of Cobb of Alabama, nor did I, to my great surprise, meet with any indignant denunciation of the slander-strange that it should have been thus permitted to pass unnoticed, as if it had not excited the wonder of any person whatever, or, as the Examiner would say, as if he had "suffer-

ed injustice only by anticipation." But these able statesmen were not alone in their attack on the General-two knights of the grey goose quill," came to their aid-the Enquirer and Examiner of the "Metropolitan" press. I confess that I do not know much of the military capacity of the former. I should think, however, from the character of his editorials, that he would be rather too sluggish for active operations in the field. I presame it may be admitted that, in his arm chair, he can plan a campaign exceedingly will, and that he is entitled to the appellation of a good "fire-side general." I recollect indeed, when Gen. Bragg was assigned to his present position, the Enquirer spoke of the appointment as one "eminently fit to be made," and exhausted the strength of his Auglo Saxon in recounting the General's many qualifications for the office. will not exclaim "Oh consistency thou art a jewel," for the Editor has damned that quality

long ago. But whatever may be said as to the abilities, in a military way, of the Enquirer, no doubt can be entertained as to those of the Examiner. The editor of the latter has, also, been in the field; he must, likewise, have hid "his light under a buenel;" for on diligent enquiry, I find his record as bire as that of the Honorable Sepators referred to: like unto them; I have no doubt, his reputation suffers from an excess of modesty. Yet posterity will not deny to the editor a high place in the temple of fame, so long as the art of printing keeps alive his famous criticisms on Sidney Johnston and Gen. Lee. Do you not recollect, Messrs. Editors, when it was supposed that Gen. Lee was about to succeed Mr. Benjamin as Secretary of War, the elegant comments of the Examiner thereon? How it was proclaimed in its columns, that wretchedly as Mr. Beujamin had administered the affairs of the office, the public would have reason to regret the change. What characteristic epithers it applied to Gen Lee, such as Gen. "Turveydrop" and Gen. Stick-in-the-mud." Verily the next compiler of "elegant extracts" must not omit such delicate morceau. Perhaps the dismal:howls of the editor, Henry S. Foote, et id genus omne, in full cry after Sidney Johnston, had scarcely died away, when the heart of the country was stricken with grief by the death of that good man and excellent general. It must, therefore, be conceded, that the military criticisms of the Examiner on Gen. Bragg, are entitled to the highest consideration. What a perverse man the Presiden must be! He persists, it seems, in treating with the same studied neglect, the criticisms of the Examiner on Gen. Bragg, as he bestowed on its brilliant essays on Gen.

1 submit, Messrs Editors, that the eminent critics I have referred to, in justice to the country and to themselves, ought to take the field.

# Mrs. H. W. Miller. BOARD

By the Day,
"Week,
"Month, Meals alone, june 16-dly

TIRE IRON FUL BALL.

A large lot partly worn.

E. WILKES & BRO., or

J. R. LONDON,

Greensboro', N. C. THE IRON FOR SALE.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Therasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

#### From Gen. Lee's Army.

RICHMOND, June 14. Our cavalry yesterday evening gave back some two miles above Riddle's shop, towards Richmend. until strengthened by Wilcox and part of Mahonels infantry; when the enemy's forces consist. ing of two divisions of infantry, artillery and cavalry, were encountered and driven back some three or four miles below Riddle's shop towards Long Bridge, thereby recovering the road to Malvern Hill, which the enemy at ore time held. This move of the ene my was a more feint, and last night they again withdrew from our front, and are reported to-day to be moving towards the James river, at Sherley, on both sides the Ohick-

Some seventy more prisoners captured in the breastworks, and in the brush ef yesterday evening, have been brought in. Grant's exact whereabouts or intentions not ascertained. [SECOND DISPATCH. ]

RICHMOND, June 15. Headquarters, June 14, 9 p. m. - The fire of the ending, mentioned in last dispatch being on Long bridge road, disappeared during the night. It was probably to cover the movements of the main body, most of which as far as I can learn, crossed Chickahominy at Long bridge and below, and has reached James River at Westover and Witcox's landing. A portion of Grant's army, upon leaving our front at Cold Harbor, is reported to have proceeded to the White House and embarked at that place. Everything is said to have been removed, the depot at the White House broken up, cars, engine, Railroad iron and bridge timber brought to that point, also reshipped.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

#### From the Trans-Mississippi. CLINTON, LA., June 15.

Cotton in New Orleans on the 10th, was 107. A. J. Smith's troops have gone up the river from Vicksburg, on , thirty six transports. The naval dopot at Cairo has been blown up by an explosion of gunpowder. The greater part of Brashear City has been burned up. Heavy firing this morning in, the direction of Port Hudson. A gentleman from New Orleans says he had to pay 205 for gold.

## Funeral of Gen. Polk.

ATLANTA, June 15. The remains of Gen. Polk crrixed here this morning, and were deposited in St. Luke's Church. The funeral services and sermon by Rev. Dr. Quintard, was delivered before a great assembly. for Augusta, with military honors. The death of this christian hero has made a profound impression on all this community.

## From the North.

RICHMOND, June 15. The Washington Chronicle of the 12th, quotes gold at the first Board on the 11th, at 1991/2. Morgan is reported to be leaving Kentucky by nearly the same direction he entered. Other news

# Obituary.

Killed in battle, DANIEL TURNER HUNDLEY, Co-G. 43d Regt N. C. Troops, was killed by a grape shot, on Monday the 30th of May, near Mechanics.

His brigade had handsomely repulsed the enemy when they were ordered back. The enemy fired upon them as they turned back, when he received his death wound. No truer, braver, or patriotic soldier has fallen since the war commenced. He was beloved by his comrades and many are the regrets felt by them, that he was snatched away from them so suddenly. He had a younger brother standing near by when he was shot down. Sad indeed was the task that devolved upon this young brother to communicate this sad intelligence to his widowed parent. Mr. Hundley was 23 years old last Aprif. Just in the prime of life. He was a brave soldier, dutiful son, a kind and affectiouate brother, and leaves a mother, seven brothers, and two sisters to mourn his loss. He was universally beloved in the neighborhood in which he lived, and leaves many kind relatives and friends to mourn his irreparable loss. I hope he is at rest, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. May his friends find comfort for the loss of the loved one, at the foot of the A FRIEND.

Raleigh Standard please copy.

# New Advertisements.

# FOR SHERIFF OF WILSON.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE W. W. BATTS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Wilson county, at the ensuing election.

Joyner's Depot, June 15. 121

TO THE VOTERS OF CRAVEN COUNTY. C'ELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Senate for the next Term of our Legislature. During the past Term, I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully, and according to my ability. I thank you for the honor you have heretofore done me, and hope to merit your continued confidence and support.

Your Obt Serv't.
june 14 121-dte NATHAN WHITFORD.

A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. THE FOURTH SESSION OF MISS MAN-GUM'S SCHOOL, will open on Friday the 29th July, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie

Her pupils will find a home in her mother's family. Only a limited number can be received. For further information, address MISS M: P. MANGUM. Hillsboro', Orange county, N. C., care of Dr. J.

june 16th, 1864.

Stenographers and Phonographers.--Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the first day of September next, for contracts for making verbatim reports of the proceedings and debates of the Senate of the Confederate

The contractor will be required to furnish his own assistants. The sessions of the Senate will, it is estimated, average about six months per anaum, and about three hours per day.

Stationary will be furnished at the expense of the Senate, as also a reporter's room for writing out notes, together with lights and fuel.

The contract will be made for one year from the first Monday of November next, and a pro rata compensation paid the contractor monthly.

The reports must embrace a verbatim report of all mations, resolutions are reported. all motions, resolutions, remarks, speeches, and such amendments offered as may be necessary to

explain the debates.

The committee estimate that the principal re-The committee estimate that the principal reporter and three assistants can perform the work.

The chief reporter and his assistants will be officers of the Senate, and entitled to the privileges and immunities incidental thereto, and removal by the Senate for any want of capacity or fidelity.

A fair copy of the daily reports must be written complete in time for the next daily morning papers. papers.

Proposals will be addressed to JAMES L. ORB,

Anderson, South Carolina.

JAMES L. ORR, Chairman, R. W. JOHNSON,

A. G. BROWN.
Richmond, June-11th, 1864.

121-tal5.